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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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From the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

To Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

The candid Reception the Publick was pleased to give the SERMON upon the Use and Abuse of Wine, published in one of your Gazettes, hath encouraged me to send you another, by the same Hand, upon INTEMPERANCE IN EATING. It was found in the same Bundle with the last, and was preached soon after it. Your giving it a Place in your Paper will much oblige, Gentlemen, Yours, &c.

JANUARY 4, 1772. G. S.

PROVERBS xxiii, 1, 2, 3.

When thou sittest to eat with a Ruler consider diligently what is before thee, and put a Knife to thy Throat if thou be a Man given to Appetite: Be not desirous of his Dainties, for they are deceitful Meat.

MY HEARERS,

THE last Time I addressed you from this Place I enlarged upon the Use and Abuse of Wine. The Design of the present Discourse is to lay before you a few Considerations upon Intemperance in eating. The Wise Man knew full well its baneful Consequences, and dissuades us from it, with his usual Eloquence and Philanthropy, in the Words of our Text. Without taking up your Time in Wire-drawing the Words, which are plain, and stand in Need of no Illustration, I shall proceed immediately to our Subject. In Order to handle it in as full and methodical a Manner as possible, I shall speak of Intemperance as it relates, first, to the Quality; secondly, to the Quantity of our Aliment; and thirdly, to the Time of taking it. After this, I shall conclude with an APPLICATION.

I. OF THE QUALITY OF OUR ALIMENT. There hath been much common-Place Declamation upon this Subject. There is such a Variety in the Appetites and Constitutions of Mankind (implanted originally for wise Purposes) that no fixed Rules can be laid down under this Head. In general, the more simple our Food is the better. Animal and vegetable Food should always be mixed together by People in Health. That Nature intended Man should be supported by them both we infer from the Structure of his Teeth, and Organs of Digestion, which are formed upon the compound Principles of carnivorous and granivorous Animals. The Proportion of vegetable Food should always predominate, especially in warm Seasons, and warm Climates. Wild Animals, and those which are full grown, should be preferred to tame and young Animals, as being more easy of Digestion and Perspiration. For the same Reason, Flesh which has been kept for some Time is to be preferred to that which is newly killed. Much has been said against high seasoned Food. To Persons in the full Vigour of Health and Youth I grant it may be hurtful, but to old and to sickly People, who are afflicted with a general Torpor of the alimentary Canal, it is not only inoffensive, but absolutely necessary. I appeal to all such of my Hearers as labour under a Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, acid Belchings, and the like, whether a little salted or smoked Beef has not sat easier upon your Stomachs, and been sooner digested, than the most simple Food that could be contrived. High seasoned Food is likewise necessary to the Inhabitants of low marshy Countries, more especially at those Seasons of the Year when the Diseases of such Places are epidemick. It is remarked in some of the West India Islands, as well as in those Parts of South America which are within the Tropick, that such as eat a large Quantity of Spices, of all Kinds, with their Food, are less subject to the intermitting and bilious Fevers than those who avoid them. This is easily accounted for, when we reflect how much they obviate the relaxing Powers of Heat and Moisture, which always combine to produce these Diseases. It is for this Reason, probably, that Providence has so ordered it that the spicy Trees grow spontaneously in warm Climates only, in all Parts of the World. Before I conclude this Head, I shall remark that little Mischief is done to the Constitution by the Quality of Aliment: Nature, for the most Part, takes the Alarm; and, unless we use Violence with her, deprives us of our Relish for those Things which are destructive to our Constitutions. Such Persons as love Meat with those Qualities which are hurtful too often love likewise an Excess in Quantity, which leads us to the next Head we proposed, namely, to speak

II. OF THE QUANTITY OF OUR ALIMENT. "Temperance (says Sir William Temple) consists in a regular and simple Diet, limited by every Man's Experience of his own easy Digestion." Food, therefore, may be said to be taken in too large a Quantity when we do not feel light and cheerful after it. There are few who do not eat one Third, or a Fourth, more than is necessary to support them. The chief Incentive to this is the Variety of our Dishes, which excites us to eat after the Appetite is satisfied. Few Men, I believe, ever eat to Excess more than once of one plain Dish. The Church of Rome acts with a wise Regard to the Health as well as Morals of her Sons, in prescribing Abstinence from Flesh during Lent, and in allowing them Nothing but Fish. Most of Animals in the Spring of the Year, or the Season of Lent, are very poor, and upon several Accounts unfit for Food; but the chief Reason upon which this Canon is founded, and which serves our present Purpose more immediately, is, that by confining them to Fish only there is less Danger of their eating to Excess. Nature, we see, not only in this, but in another sensual Enjoyment *, seems to have set a Guard over our Health, and instead of rousing our Sensations by Variety or Novelty kindly keeps them suspended till Appetite and Pleasure are awakened together, which to the same Object they never will be oftener than is consistent with the Health and Vigour of the Constitution. This wise Economy in the Make of our Bodies cannot be too much admired, especially as we are enabled to discover in it the strict Connexion between the positive Precepts of Heaven and our own Happiness. Next to our eating of but one Dish, I would inculcate eating but one *hearty* Meal a Day. In Support of this Piece of Advice, I might here summon many of the illustrious Dead, among the ancient Philosophers and Legislators, who never eat more than one hearty Meal in the four and twenty Hours. So common was this Simplicity of Living in Greece, that Plato, upon being asked, when he had returned to Athens from his Travels into Sicily, what he had seen that was curious while he was abroad, answered, "I "beheld (said he) a Monster in Nature, a Man who "eat two hearty Meals in a Day." These are more than sufficient to repair the daily Waste of the Body. They oppress Nature, and keep her constantly fatigued, in concocting the immense Supplies of Food which are thrown into the Stomach. Although she sometimes forbears long, yet sooner or later she takes ample Vengeance of such as treat her in this Manner, by afflicting them with Blotches, and other Disorders, which are the legitimate Offspring of this Species of Intemperance. But if we are to eat only one hearty Meal a Day, a Question very naturally occurs here, and that is, at what Time should it be taken? This brings us to our last general Head, namely, to speak of Temperance as it relates to the

III. TIME OF EATING. At present, Noon is looked upon as the most proper for this Purpose: Hence, we generally find Dinner the principal Meal through this Country. I am aware of the Difficulty of opposing popular Prejudices, and that it is often much better to swim with the Multitude down the Stream than to stem it alone. I am aware too of the Fate of Reformers in Religion, Politicks, and Science: Many have lost their Characters, their Livings, and even their Lives, by advancing Things contrary to the established Opinions of the World; but, should this be my Case, I will not conceal my Sentiments, nor resist what I look upon, and feel, to be the sacred Power of Truth. It is well known, to every One, that Exercise of Mind or Body is disagreeable after Dinner. Nature recoils from them both: Every full Meal is a Stimulus to the whole System, and brings on a temporary Fever, which shows itself in that Chilliness and Quickness of Pulse which are so very remarkable after eating. To add to these either Exercise of Body or Mind is to divide and weaken the Powers of Nature in a Work which requires the combined Action of them all. Upon this Account, I think the principal Meal should always be made in the Evening. The old Romans, we find, in the early and virtuous Ages of their Commonwealth, made their chief Meal after Night. The French (except such of them as copy after the English Manners) and the Italians, always make Supper their principal Meal. The Indians in this Country (who live the most agreeable to Nature of any People in the World) eat Flesh but once in the four and twenty Hours, and that is in the Evening, after the Fatigues of fishing, hunting, or marching, are over. Sleep is always natural after eating; Nature calls loudly for it; it is common to all the Brute Animals we are acquainted with; that State of the Body, or Mind, which approaches nearest to it, is always most agreeable to us when we cannot enjoy it immediately. Hence we read, that it was a Practice among the Romans to sit upon Cushions, and to lean upon each other at their Entertainments. Our SAVIOUR adopted this Custom: At the last Feast he had with his Disciples (which was a Supper) he admitted him who sat next to him to lean upon his Bosom. But what proves, above all Things, that Rest and Sleep are necessary after eating, is, that Digestion has been lately proved to be carried on chiefly by Fermentation, to which Rest, every Body knows, is so essentially necessary that it cannot take Place without it. Unless the Body enjoys more or less of this after eating, there can be no *perfect* Concoction of the Food. This is what all must consent to who have been obliged to ride on Horseback, or to use any violent Exercise of Body, after a hearty Dinner. The Digestion, in such Cases, is so disturbed that Persons have complained of being indisposed for several Days after it. But, methinks, I hear some object, and say, that eating a hearty Supper makes them restless in the Night, and prevents their sleeping. To such I would wish Joy: It is a Proof that Nature has not yet sunk under the Weight of two hearty Meals a Day, for I never heard any One make this Complaint who did not likewise eat a hearty Dinner. Leave off dining in your usual Manner, and instead of eating Half a Pound or a Pound of Flesh, with Vegetables proportioned to it, allay your Appetite with a little Bread and Cheese, a Bowl of light Soup, a Cup of Coffee or Chocolate, or, after the French Custom, with a few Raisins or an Apple, and I am persuaded you will feel no Inconvenience from eating a moderate Supper. Here give me Leave to remark to you, that the more of these light Substances you take during the Day the better, as they tend to lessen the Sense of Hunger, or the Keenness of the Appetite, which too often provokes us to Intemperance. Sir Francis Bacon tells us a Story of a very old Man whose Manner of living he inquired into, and found that he observed no other Rules than eating before he was hungry, and drinking before he was dry; for, by these Means, he said, he was sure never to eat nor to drink too much at a Time. It is universally agreed, that People live much longer in warm than in cold Climates. May not one Reason of this be owing to the Heat of such Climates diminishing their Appetites, and thus preventing their wearing out their Constitutions by Excess in eating? I would have it remembered here, that, in speaking of warm Climates, I mean the improved Parts of Asia and Africa only. The warm Climates of America are as yet too little cultivated to allow us to extend the Observation to our own Country. But, to return: Methinks I hear others say, if we make Supper our principal Meal, we shall overset an old Rule, which bids us

After Dinner sit a While,
After Supper walk a Mile.

This Adage, it is true, from its great Antiquity, as well as from its being delivered in Rhyme, comes armed with the Strength of Sampson, but it does not require the Skill of a Dalilah to cut its Locks. I might here mention a Hundred common Sayings in several of the Arts and Sciences, as well as in common Life, which are equally universal, and at the same Time equally false with the above. It is a vulgar Errour, and is repugnant both to Experience and sound Philosophy. I conclude, therefore, that it is most agreeable to the Usage of the most civilized Nations, to the Practice of Savages, to Nature, and to common Experience, to eat our chief Meal at Night, and that the seeming Objections against it are of no Weight.

I hasten now to the Application of this Discourse; and here I might exclaim against the Depravity of Man, which has converted the common Blessings of Life into Weapons of Destruction against himself. I might open Pandora's Box, or show you Milton's Lazar House,

..... *Wherein were laid*
Numbers of all Diseased, all Maladies
Of ghastly Spasm, or racking Torture, Qualms
Of Heart-sick Agony, all feverous Kinds,
Convulsions, Epilepsies, fierce Catarrhs,
Intestine Stone and Ulcers, Cholick Pangs,
Demoniack Phrenzy, moping Melancholy,
And Moon-struck Madness, pining Atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence,
Dropsies and Asthmas, and Joint-racking Rheums.

* Drink Waters out of thine own Cistern, and running Waters out of thine own Well. Let thy Fountain be blessed, and rejoice with the Wife of thy Youth. Let her be as the loving Hind, and pleasant Roe; let her Breasts satisfy thee at *all Times*, and be thou ravished always with her Love. *Proverbs, Verses* 15, 18, 19.

And might prove to you that moſt of theſe Diſeaſes are the Children of Intemperance in eating. I might conduct you to yonder Grave Yard, and point to the Tombs of many of your former Companions, who, to uſe the Words of our excellent Burial Service, "came up like Flowers, and were cut down;" and who, ſtrictly ſpeaking, "lived not out Half their Days." But, without entering upon theſe Things, I ſhall conclude, by fixing your Attention on the Picture of a Man who has ſpent Part of his Life "among riotous Eaters of Fleſh." Mark his pale Countenance! his Belly is ſwelled, his Phyſicians tell us that it ariſes from a fixed Obſtruction in his Liver, which has brought on a Species of Dropſy of the worſt Sort. See! with what Difficulty he breathes! a ſlow Fever conſumes his Vitals! his Thirſt is inextinguiſhable! Say ye Patrons and Practiſers of the healing Art, can Nothing be done to relieve him from this deplorable Condition? Call for ſome rich Dainty; perhaps this may revive him. Tell him of his paſt Enjoyments, of the Honour he once had of eating and drinking with the Rulers and chief Men of the Land. Alas! theſe can avail Nothing: The Sight of the one, and the Remembrance of the other, ſerve only to increaſe his Pain. Will Cordials and Bitters do Nothing to rouſe the languid Powers of Life? Their Virtues have long ago been exhauſted, when there was no Occaſion for them. Better, far better, would it have been for him, had he (in the Words of our Text) "put a Knife to his Throat," or even plunged a Dagger in his Heart, the firſt Day he gave himſelf up to his Appetite, than lived to endure ſuch aggravated Miſery. In a Word, all Nature is up in Arms againſt him; the Elements keep back their medicinal Aids; they take Part in their Creator's Quarrel, whoſe Bounties he has abuſed: The Air refuſes to expand his Lungs; Water, to allay his Thirſt; Fire, to warm his Limbs; and thus he dies his own Executioner. Be exhorted, my Hearers, from theſe Conſiderations, to Temperance and Sobriety. If you have any Love for yourſelves, for your Families, for your Poſterity, and for the Community to which you belong, think of theſe Things. "Let them not depart from your Eyes; keep them in the Midſt of your Hearts: For they are Life unto thoſe who find them, and Health to all their Fleſh."

Reflections on DEATH, *and the Inſtability of all worldly Purſuits.*

WHEN I walk along my Garden and ſee the Trees, late ſo blooming and verdant, now diveſted of their Honours, and naked of thoſe Leaves which lie withered on the Ground, it reminds me of the tranſitory State of Mortals, and the fleeting Succeſſion of all Things below; nor can I help looking upon my Fellow Creatures without melancholy Concern, when, full of theſe Thoughts, I exchange the Sweets of Retirement for the buſy Scenes of this populous City. Thronged with Multitudes innumerable, as the Leaves upon a flouriſhing Tree, not one of its preſent Inhabitants ſhall in a few Years remain: Every Individual muſt fall, as a Leaf; when a new Generation ſhall ſpring forth, occupy their Places, be buſied for a While in the ſame Manner, and then fade away, like their Forefathers, and leave their Places and Poſſeſſions to others. Important as we may think ourſelves, Nothing in Nature will witneſs our Departure; every Thing in Life will proceed in its uſual Channel. A little, very little Time, will wipe us entirely from the Tables of human Memory; and the Streets, which we now crowd ſo buſily, will not be leſs thronged for our Abſence.

What an important Leſſon ſhould this Reflection teach us! and how much ought it to diminiſh, in our Eſteem, the tranſitory Purſuits and Poſſeſſions of this preſent World! But when we conſider, farther, that as ſoon as this paſſing Moment of Life is done an Immortality awaits us, when eternal Good or Evil muſt be the Conſequence of our good or evil Conduct in this Life, how abſurd, as well as criminal, does it render the Actions of thoſe who, with unwearied Anxiety, labour to gratify their worldly or ſenſual Paſſions! There is a beautiful Paſſage in the *Pſalms*, which, under the fineſt Image, ſets to View the Folly of ſuch Behaviour: *I myſelf* (ſays the ſacred Writer) *have ſeen the Ungodly in great Power, and flouriſhing like a green Bay Tree. I went by, and lo he was gone! I ſought him, but his Place could no Where be found.* Nothing can be imagined more pictureſque, nervous, and expreſſive; nor can any Moral be drawn with greater Beauty and Propriety than that in the following Verſe, *Keep Innocency, and take Heed to the Thing which is right; for that ſhall bring a Man Peace at the laſt.*

This Alluſion of human Honours, and human Life, to Trees, Leaves, &c. is familiar with our beſt Poets. The Speech which *Shakeſpeare* puts into the Mouth of *Cardinal Woolſey*, on his Fall, is particularly excellent:

This is the State of Man: To-day he puts forth
The tender Leaves of Hope, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing Honours thick upon him;
The third Day comes a Froſt, a killing Froſt,
And when he thinks, good eaſy Man, full ſurely,
His Greatneſs is a ripening, nips his Root,
And then he falls as I do!

But the moſt famous Simile of this Sort is that of *Homer*, in the Speech of *Glaucus* (Iliad, Book 6th, Verſe 181ſt) which I give in Mr. *Pope*'s Tranſlation.

What, or from whence I am, or who my Sire,
(Reply'd the Chief) can *Tydeus*' Son inquire?
Like Leaves on Trees, the Race of Man is found,
Now green in Youth, now withering on the Ground.
Another Race the following Spring ſupplies,
They fall ſucceſſive, and ſucceſſive riſe;
So Generations in their Courſe decay,
So flouriſh theſe, when thoſe are paſt away.

Upon which Paſſage Mr. *Pope* obſerves that there is a noble Gravity in the Beginning of this Speech of *Glaucus*, according to the true Stile of Antiquity, *few and evil are our Days*. This beautiful Thought, whereby the Race of Men are compared to the Leaves of Trees, is celebrated by *Simonides*, in a fine Fragment, extant in *Stobæus*. The ſame Thought may be found in *Eccleſiaſticus* (Chapter 14th, Verſe 18th) almoſt in the ſame Words, *As of the green Leaves on a thick Tree ſome fall and ſome grow, ſo is the Generation of Fleſh and Blood; one cometh to an End, and another is born.*

Homer is ſo fond of this Alluſion that he applies it again in his 21ſt Book (Verſe 537th) and indeed the Thought is ſo natural and juſt that One cannot wonder it ſhould recur to a moraliſing Mind; and perhaps, on that Account, we may conſider each of the Paſſages produced rather as *Originals* than *Imitations*, ſince Nothing is more common than for the ſame Thought, eſpecially if *juſt* and *natural*, to occur to different Minds, and it ſeems not agreeable to *critical Equity* to give him who hath the Right of firſt Poſſeſſion the whole Merit of every Succeſſour. The laſt mentioned Paſſage in *Homer* runs thus:

For what are Men? Calamitous by Birth,
They owe their Life and Nouriſhment to Earth;
Like yearly Leaves, that now with Beauty crown'd,
Smile on the Sun, now wither on the Ground.

I will conclude theſe Quotations with a Tranſlation of a Fragment of *Simonides*, which contains ſuch good Inſtruction as I would wiſh to leave on the Mind of my Readers.

Wiſe was the *Chian* when he ſaid, to ſhow
The Inſtability of Men below,
"Ah! what a wonderous Likeneſs may we trace
Between the falling Leaves and mortal Race!"
Yet, yet how few the ſolemn Truth receive!
Vain in Purſuit, and high in Hope they live:
A Thouſand fruitleſs Schemes their Thoughts engage,
Alike forgetful or of Death or Age;
Toiling, while Health and Strength their Powers ſupply,
With buſy, reſtleſs, fond Anxiety!
Ah Fools, and vain! and will they not be wiſe!
Nor knows that Youth's fair Flower ſoon fades and dies;
And Life's quick Moment, like a Shuttle, flies!
But thou, my Friend, a better Leſſon learn,
And, hence inſtructed, mind thy great Concern;
To Virtue's generous Acts thy Soul apply,
In Good more active, as ſo ſoon to die!

THOUGHTS ON HAPPINESS.

"Fix'd to no Spot is HAPPINESS *ſincere*;
"'Tis no Where to be found, or every Where."
POPE.

IF Solitude is a Pleaſure, I enjoy it in Perfection; if it is a Pain, I feel its ſharpeſt Pangs. Men are formed with ſuch a Diverſity of Notions that it is a Chance to find them of one Opinion for two Days together.

"Mankind one Day ſerene and free appear,
"The next they're cloudy, ſullen, and ſevere;
"New Paſſions, new Opinions, ſtill excite,
"And what they like at Noon deteſt at Night."

Solitude is at one Time pleaſing, at another diſguſting. One Moment I am charmed with an Opportunity of converſing freely with my own Mind, and the next I ſink into Melancholy. Tortured with Reflections, I experience Pain; and a continued Sameneſs makes Time burthenſome on my Hands. Authors, in all their Eulogiums on a Country Life, refer you to Books. They are very agreeable, it is true, at ſome Times; and then, ſay they, ſo Exerciſe, take a Walk in the Fields with your Gun, *&c.* and yet you muſt continue this unbounded Variety the whole Year round! Strange *Happineſs* indeed! I ſhall next conſider the Felicity which, they ſay, is in the Company of an *agreeable* Wife.

"Man's greateſt Good, or Evil, is a Wife."

There is a Riſk in every Thing. When a Man truſts his Fortune to the Seas, he may get it enſured; but, alas! there is no Enſurance Office open for *good* Wives! If I ſhould ſuppoſe myſelf lucky enough to get what the World calls a good Wife, that is, a Wife in whom I can ſee all Perfections (for Love is always blind to Faults) how long ſhall I look with Raptures on

"Her every Charm, her Form divinely fair,
"Her eaſy Motion, her attractive Air,
"Her ſweet Behaviour, her enchanting Face,
"Her moving Softneſs, and majeſtick Grace!"

Poſſeſſion will preſently cloy the Appetite, and a Continuation of Sameneſs muſt in a ſhort Time render it diſguſting. In the Morning my Gun, in the Evening Books, and at Night an agreeable Fair for a Companion, *might* paſs away one Twelvemonth with ſome Satisfaction; but, give me Leave to ſay, from my Knowledge of Mankind, that we are by Nature ſo fond of Novelty that this Manner of living cannot be agreeable for more than *one* Year. Perhaps I may be too general in my Concluſions. I allow there may be ſome Exceptions; but, if the *candid Truth* was known, I will venture to affirm that there is not *one* in *one Hundred* but would allow that I am right.

Let Imagination change the Scene: View the *Merchant*, continually toiling, always in a Hurry; you will not find him at Leiſure one Hour in the whole Day! This is Pleaſure in Life! Yes, where *Intereſt* is looked upon as the firſt Conſideration! Behold the *Doctor* walking the Streets all Day! preſcribing and applying in his Variety! Rare Comfort this! Where ſhall we find *Happineſs*? Alas! I fear we ſhall die in the Research! It is hard to be found; yet, indeed, I believe we are neareſt it when we attain to that happy Diſpoſition of Mind to be CONTENTED in whatever State Providence is pleaſed to fix us.

LONDON, *November* 7.

Literary Intelligence EXTRAORDINARY.

Speedily will be publiſhed the following four new political Tracts, *all written by the celebrated*

JOHN WILKES, *Eſquire*,

1. A VINDICATION of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales from the *indecent and illiberal Invectives* of the *North Briton*, and other Party Writers; dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Carlton Houſe Junto.

2. The Danger, Sin, and Folly, of giving the Lie to the Lord's Anointed, proving the ſame alſo to be highly *indecent and illiberal*. A Sermon from the following Text: "Think not Evil of the King, neither ſpeak it even in thy Chamber; for the Birds of the Air ſhall reveal it, and that which hath Wings ſhall bear it to his Ear."

N. B. This was written ſome Years ago, for the Uſe of the Reverend Doctor Willſon, and preached by him before their Majeſties at the Chapel Royal.

3. *Les delices de l'Ecoſſe*, "A Tour to Scotland," being a Deſcription of that delightful Country, together with an Account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the brave and ingenious Inhabitants, in which their Character is cleared from the baſe and virulent Aſperſions of ſome late political Writers.

"Deteſted be national Reflections; they are cruel, unjuſt, ungenerous, unmanly, *indecent, and illiberal*."
Lord CHATHAM.

4. The Gratitude of a modern Patriot to his Benefactors, exemplified in the Life of the Author; in which it is clearly demonſtrated that *Honour* and *Honeſty* go together, and that to ſave a Rogue from a Jail is a very *imprudent* Action.

Ingratum ſi dixeris, omnia dixeris: "Give a ſurly Dog a Cruſt, and he will bite you."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WANTED, by the City of London, a new Set of Patriots, the old having proved themſelves partly Cowards, partly intereſted Knaves, and being therefore unfit for any farther Uſe.

BOSTON, *December* 23.

THE following is a Fact. Some Time ſince a German (who knew but little of the Engliſh Tongue) was going through the Ceremony of Marriage with an Engliſh Woman, when the Parſon came to the Words, "to *love* and to *cheriſh*," the German (miſunderſtanding him) heartily exclaimed "O yes, Sir, I *love Cherries*," which ſo much affected the Clergyman and Spectators with Laughter that it was ſome Time before the Ceremony could be proceeded with, or the Man be made to underſtand his Miſtake.

Extract of a Letter from Putney *(in* New York *Government) dated December* 11, 1771, 12 *o'Clock at Night, to a Gentleman in this Town.*

"I would (in great Haſte) inform you that a certain Gentleman, one Howard by Name, who it is ſaid is Lieutenant Colonel of the King's Lifeguard, is arrived here from England, *via* New York, and has brought a Mandamus from the King, in Conſequence of which Mandamus he has obtained a Charter of the ancient Town of Hindſdale, ſigned by Governour Tryon, and warned all the People off their Settlements. Several other Mandamuſes he has alſo, one for General Amherſt of twenty Thouſand Acres, with ſundry others; all which, according to the Mandamuſes, are to be laid out in this County, in ſuch Places, or Towns, as have not been granted by New York. I am afraid of your Intereſt this Way, except, Sir, you uſe ſome Precaution about the ſame.

"The People of Hindſdale are in great Perplexity, not knowing what to do, though many of them are the wealthieſt Men on the River, many of their Farms eſtimated at ten, fifteen, and twenty Thouſand Pounds old Tenour each."

Extract of a Letter from Putney, *December* 14.

"Laſt Wedneſday I wrote to you in great Haſte, informing you, as well as I was then able, of a very extraordinary Affair, namely, the ancient Town of Hindſdale being chartered by New York to one Howard, in Conſequence of a Mandamus from his Majeſty; the Particulars of which Affair I will relate to you, as far as I am able. Yeſterday, being at Judge Wells's, upon ſome particular Buſineſs of my own, I ſaw this Gentleman, and had ſome Converſation, which is the Means of my Information. He (Lieutenant Colonel Howard) had a Mandamus from the King for ten Thouſand Acres of Land, to be laid out in the Province of New York, which had not been granted before by ſaid Province. He, upon Information at York of the Value of the Town of Hindſdale, made a Pitch of ſaid Place by Plan, obtained a Charter under the Province Seal of the ſame, ſigned by Governour Tryon; immediately upon which he comes here, with two Livery Servants, his Attendants, tells Hindſdale People of it, makes them one Offer, namely, to leaſe the Lands to them they now enjoy, for five Years, at one Penny Sterling an Acre, another five Years for one Shilling an Acre, and at the Expiration of ſaid Term to come to a new Agreement. Hindſdale People have got the ſame under Conſideration, and are in great Perplexity, not knowing what to do; many of them are wealthy Men, but Perſons of no liberal Education, and I am afraid they will do Something prejudicial to themſelves on that Account. Theſe, Sir, are real Facts, and deſerve to be put in the publick Prints. One Kathan, living there, has revealed a Secret, namely, a New York Gentleman being up here, whom you have heard of, but whoſe Name I forbear mentioning, ſent a Letter to him laſt Thurſday, deſiring him and Sons to ſign a Power of Attorney, which he ſent encloſed in the Letter from Brattleborough, aſſuring them that their Patent ſhould be ſigned for Fullam immediately upon his Arrival at York, which Place he ſets out for next Wedneſday; which Power was by Kathan and Sons ſigned, and who are now full of the moſt conſummate Aſſurances that they ſhall ſhortly have the Charter. And I muſt give you my Opinion, that, according to the Complexion of Things, and knowing ſo many artful deſigning Tricks managed about theſe Lands, if you are not ſpeedy, and uſe your utmoſt Vigilance in farther ſecuring your Intereſt up here, you will loſe it, or at leaſt it will be ſo embarraſſed that to remove the Evils theſe bad Men may involve you in will coſt more than Half your Lands will be worth. I am not intimidated, Gentlemen, by theſe Perſons Conduct, as in the leaſt to ſuſpect the Juſtneſs of your Cauſe; but when Men are corrupt, and Affairs carried on by deſigning Men, what muſt be the Conſequence! I believe you will, upon cool ſober Thought, join with me in Sentiment. Your Settlers are very uneaſy, and upon my Word I cannot blame them; for if they loſe what they have here, they loſe their All."

Extract of another Letter from Putney, *December* 14.

"One Mr. Howard, a Lieutenant Colonel in the King's Guards, has obtained a Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province of New York, of all the Land that is in Hindsdale on the west Side of Connecticut River, and to extend three Quarters of a Mile into Guildford.

"This Patent was obtained in Consequence of a Mandamus from the King, &c. to Governour Tryon, wherein he was directed to lay out to Lieutenant Colonel Howard ten Thousand Acres of Land within the Province of New York, in some Place that never before had been patented, and so as not to interfere with any Lands possessed or claimed by the Indians. The Land that is within the Town of Hindsdale near one Hundred Years ago was granted by the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to the Proprietors of Northfield; these Proprietors ninety five Years ago purchased of the Indians their Right to these Lands, and the Deeds which were obtained from the Indians are now in Being. About eighty Years ago the Proprietors above mentioned went into Possession of this Land, and have improved a considerable Part of the same for about eighty Years successively.

"Soon after the Settlement of the Line between the Massachusetts and New Hampshire, this Land was confirmed to the Heirs and Assigns of the original Proprietors above mentioned, by a Patent under the Great Seal of New Hampshire."

If these Letters are to be depended upon (and we have no Reason to think the contrary) and the honest *Freeholders* of Hindsdale should "LOSE THEIR ALL." we ought to remember that it will be by Virtue of an *Instruction* to a Governour, who no Doubt has reconciled it (he being the *Judge*) with the Constitution of the Province of New York. We are informed, in Mr. *Draper's* last Gazette, that "it may be proper to commit the *Exercise* of such Part of the supreme Authority as consists in the *Imposition of Taxes* upon the Subjects of America to the Colony Assemblies, but the Right to CONTROUL them in the *Exercise* of that Power, *or to exercise it without their Interposition*, must remain with the Parliament of Great Britain." And why may not the Right of ORDERING the Hindsdale Proprietors to *give up* their Lands to Colonel *Howard* as well be *inherent* in the British Administration, when it shall be thought they have enjoyed it *long enough*? Eighty or ninety Years Possession is a *great While*; and if the *same* Instruction, or Mandamus, should be sent to the Governour of this Province in Favour of Captain PRESTON, or any other Gentleman, to *compensate* for Services and Sufferings, and one or two of the *fertile* and *well cultivated* Townships in the Counties of Hampshire or Berkshire should be *pitched upon*, what will the *present Owners* of them have to do but *quietly to submit to* GOVERNMENT? To *pretend* that they have a RIGHT to hold the Lands which they have *honestly purchased* will be as great a Piece of *Folly* as it was for the Merchants *vainly* to pretend that *they* had a *Right* to keep *their own* Money, which they had *fairly gained* after *many a Risk* in their Trade. Why should these LANDHOLDERS THWART THE SCHEMES OF MEN IN POWER? "What Advantage, my Fellow Citizens and Countrymen, has been obtained by *Opposition* to GOVERNMET?" It will only give Occasion to "pretended Patriots, and wrong-headed Politicians," to "stir up the People to Wrath and Clamour, to an *unsocial*, *unfriendly* Temper and Conduct towards each other, by *inflammatory Writings*," whereby "the publick Peace will be greatly wounded." "I ask again, what Advantage, in Possession or in Prospect, can they propose," by *foolishly* infisting upon their RIGHT to their LANDS, though they have cost them much Labour and Toil, with *the Sweat of their Brows*? The best Way for the Men of *Hindsdale*, and other FREEHOLDERS, is *to deliver up their Lands* whenever they are *demanded* by Force of *ministerial Instructions*; and *after* they have so done, *in Submission to* GOVERNMENT, there will then be a *hopeful* Prospect that "*much may be done by Way of petitioning and humbly representing the* Hardship *of it.*" I insist upon it, the only Way for them to *secure* their Lands is by all Means to *deliver them up*. The worst that can befal them, and *their Children after them*, when they have thus *quietly submitted to* GOVERNMENT, will be to become BEGGARS; and, like the good *Lazarus*, to STARVE AT THE GATES of those who are made rich at *their Toil and Expense*. *Take the Advice of* CHRONUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 6.

THE Badness of the Roads, occasioned by the late deep Snows and Continuance of other severe Weather, having prevented a sufficient Number of Members of the General Assembly from meeting the Governour this Day at the Capitol, his Excellency, with the Advice of Council, was pleased to prorogue them till to-morrow, by which Time it is expected more will arrive in Town.

The Northern Post did not come in last Saturday, so that we have very little News for our Customers this Week.

We are informed from North Carolina that Captain Tompkins, mentioned in our last to have lost his Vessel and Cargo last December on Ocracock, a few Months before had the Misfortune to have a Store of his robbed of two Hundred Pounds, and lately his Dwellinghouse was burnt down, with many valuable Goods and Household Furniture.

To J. H.

SIR,

I PROVED in my last Letter that the Office of Timothy and Titus was that of an *Evangelist*; that they had no stated Place of Abode, but accompanied St. Paul, and assisted him in the great Work of propagating the Gospel. Is it then any Wonder that the Apostle, in his Epistle to Timothy, should mention the *miraculous Gifts* which had been conferred upon him with a View to this great End, or that he should exhort him to make a proper Use of them? But how does all this prove the divine Appointment of the modern *Diocesan Episcopacy* for which you are contending?

You quarrel with Mr. Henley for saying that "Christ's Commission "went no farther than to *disciple* and *baptise*, and ask whether it did not "extend to Church Government, aye (I make Use of your own elegant "Language) and to appoint Successours in the sacred Office to the End of "the World." In what sacred Office? The Office of Apostles? If so, our present Bishops, whom you consider as their Successours, have the Power of *raising the Dead, healing the Sick, and casting out evil Spirits*; for the Performance of all these Works belonged to the apostolick Office. But what signifies disputing? If Christ's Commission extended beyond the Limits of Mr. Henley's Assertion, why do you not give us the Words of it? "Can it be supposed (say you) that Christ did not leave the Power "of making such Laws and Constitutions as are necessary not only for the "good Government of the Church but even for its Preservation." We have Nothing to do with *Suppositions*. The Question is not concerning *Suppositions*, but *Matters of Fact*. But allowing your *Supposition*, what can you make of it? To draw any Advantage from it, you must prove that the Preservation of the Church depends upon a *Diocesan Episcopacy*, and that it no Where does, nor can, subsist without One. We are in the next Place informed that "without a Succession of Ministers Christ's "Church cannot subsist to the End of the World." Pray who gave you such Information? I beg the Favour of a Reason for this Assertion. You produce a Text of Scripture, "As my Father sent me so I send you, and lo! I am with you to the End of the World." You might, with equal Propriety, have brought it to determine the Longitude. As my Father sent me, in the same Manner, for the same Purpose, and endowed with the same miraculous Powers, I send you: Not a Word about *you* and your *Heirs for ever*; *Words which, you know, are indispensably necessary to create a Freehold.* But he tells them he is with them to the End of the World. Whatever is in this Passage meant by the End of the World, we cannot understand it to signify the final Consummation of all Things; for, in that Case, the Apostles must be living at this very Time. What the Expression really signifies I leave to your critical Sagacity. But a Word or two more concerning this same Power of making Laws. What if all Laws necessary for the Preservation of the Church be already made? *A Society cannot subsist without this Power.* So a Set of fluctuating Rules, made and unmade by the Caprice of fallible Men, are to be preferred to the Laws of eternal Wisdom. Charming Reasoning! In good Faith, the World, in Time, cannot fail of receiving great Edification, both from your logical as well as critical Abilities. Full of Gratitude for the wonderful Improvement I have received from the late Display of your scriptural Learning, I am,

Your humble Servant, CRITICUS.

*** You will hear from me again shortly.

Mr. PURDIE & DIXON,

MR. Rind says his Paper is open to all Parties, but influenced by non; but I deny his Assertion, for I had a Darter marred lately, and desired him to put my Gal's Marreg in the Paper, but this Request he would not comply with, tho I'm shore Dolley is as clever a Gal as you will see in a Duffin. What could be his Reasin I can't say, but hope you won't refuse this Request; and, if you please, you may put in this Note too, and lett him se I resent his ill Usage. So remains One who will be your Costomer for the future. JOHN COLE.

[*Marriages.*] Mr. WILLIAM HUBARD, of Glo'ster, to Miss DOLLEY COLE, a very agreable Gal.

☞ *In a short Time will be published (Price 1s3.) A Letter to the Clergy of New York and New Jersey, occasioned by an Address to the Episcopalians in Virginia. By the Reverend* THOMAS GWATKIN, *Professor of Mathematicks, and Natural Philosophy, in William and Mary College.*

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 6, 1772.

I BEG Leave to acquaint my former Customers, and the Publick in general, that I have just opened Tavern opposite to the *Raleigh*, at the Sign of *The King's Arms*, being the House lately occupied by Mr. *John Carter*, and shall be much obliged to the Gentlemen who favour me with their Company.

JANE VOBE.

*** I am in Want of a good COOK, and would be glad to hire or purchase one.

NANSEMOND, *January* 25, 1772.

WANTED, on Charter for *Port Glasgow*, a VESSEL of about three Hundred and fifty Hogsheads Burthen. For Terms, apply to the Subscribers.

JOHN HAMILTON, and Company.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Publick that he has for Sale the following Tracts of LAND: A Tract of thirteen Hundred Acres within a Mile and a Half of *Petersburg* and *Blandford*, and a Tenement adjoining the Town of *Petersburg*, containing about twenty five Acres, very convenient for Dwellinghouses and Storehouses; three Tracts in *Brunswick* County, one of which contains four Hundred Acres, and lies on *Rose's* Creek, another of two Thousand Acres, on the south Side of *Meherrin* River, and a third upon *Jenits* Creek, containing four Hundred Acres. The Payments will be made easy, and Proposals may be transmitted to me, in *Petersburg*.

2‖ JOHN RAVENSCROFT.

WHEREAS I purchased a Tract of Land, lying in *Lunenburg* County, of *Elisha Estes*, for which I executed Bonds to him for the Sum of two Hundred Pounds, bearing Date the 22d of *July* last, with *Elisha Batts* Security, this is to forewarn all Persons from taking Assignments, as I will not pay any of them until a Suit, which is now commenced against him for Performance of his Contract, is determined. 2‖ WILLIAM HATCHETT.

ABOUT eight Years ago ROBERT SMELT bought two Negroes (a Boy and Girl) of *Andrew Mackie*, of *Isle of Wight*, which Girl the said *Smelt* has since sold; and as there is a Dispute about the Title of her, all Persons who have any Claim to the said Negroes are hereby desired to make their Demands known to the Subscriber.

2‖ ROBERT SMELT.

BY Decree of the Honourable the Court of Vice Admiralty, to be sold for ready Money, at *Portsmouth*, on *Friday* the 14th Instant (*February*) the Sloop MAYFLOWER, with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture. JOHN TYLER, Marshal.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on *Pamplico* River, *North Carolina*, about ten Miles below *Bath* Town, containing five Hundred and fifty Acres, and adjoining the Lands of Mr. *Abraham Belsit*. It is pleasantly situated on the Bay, is a good Place for Stock, affords Plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Oysters, and the Soil is tolerable for Cropping. For Terms inquire of the Subscriber, in *Pasquotank* County.

2‖ THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

For SALE, *or* CHARTER *to any Port in* Europe *or the* West Indies,

THE Brigantine JOLLY BACCHUS, now lying at *Norfolk*, which will carry between seven and eight Thousand Bushels of Grain, is exceedingly well calculated for that Trade, being a very light, strong, well built Vessel, and has made but two Voyages. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, in *Norfolk*, 2 JOHN MACLEAN.

RUN away from my Plantation, called *Newport News*, on the 17th of *January*, a very likely Negro Fellow named *Shrewsbury*, about thirty Years of Age, has lost one of his fore Teeth, and had on a Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, Plaid Stockings, and Negro Shoes. The Negroes upon the Plantation saw him go away with two Sailors; he can read, and I imagine will attempt to go out of the Country on Board a Vessel. I do hereby forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying him away, as they shall answer it at their Peril. Whoever brings the said Negro to me, in *York* County, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward if he is taken in this Colony, and TWENTY POUNDS if out thereof.

WILLIAM DIGGES, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, six white Sheep, marked (as near as can be made out) with two Slits in the right Ear, and a Crop and Underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to forty eight Shillings. 2‖ JAMES SHACKELFORD.

MR. *Gist* presents his Compliments to the Gentlemen who shipped him Tobacco on Board the *Elizabeth*, *Howard Elton* Master, lately stranded on the Coast of *France*, takes this first Opportunity, via *New York*, to inform them (as he cannot write to every Person by the Packet) that their Tobacco was insured at ten Pounds a Hogshead. 2

WANTED,

A MILLER, who is a white Man, for a common Gristmill within a Mile of *Williamsburg*, to whom good Wages will be given.

SAMUEL COKE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 30, 1772.

HAVING received from *London*, on Commission, a Parcel of neat GOODS, and as disposing of them in my Store will interfere with both my Time and Business, I purpose selling them every Evening, during the Sitting of the Assembly, till all are sold. They consist chiefly of the neatest and newest fashioned flowered, figured, and plain Cloaks, Hats, and Bonnets, of different Sizes and Colours, white and coloured Silk quilted Coats, fine black Calimanco Dittos, fine *India* Chintz, Pattern Calicoes and Cottons with or without Borders, Book Muslins, Tereses, a large Assortment of handsome new-fashioned Silver, Gold, flowered, and plain Riband, *French* Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Mens fine Hats, Satin Shoes, Ladies neatest *Tibet* Riding Hats elegantly trimmed, with Turbots, Feathers, &c. Boys Beaver and Satin Wilmsey Caps, quilted Satin Puddings for Children, Ivory, Box, Tortoiseshell, and Horn Combs by the Dozen, Silk Laces, Pins, Powder Bags and Puffs, with new Musick for the Harpsichord, Flute, and Violin, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

She continues to sell, at her Store, as usual, a very neat Assortment of MILLINERY, HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY, and JEWELLERY, the Goodness and Fancy of which she hopes will be a sufficient Recommendation to her former Friends and Customers; to whom she returns the most grateful Acknowledgments for the extraordinary Encouragement she has hitherto met with, and shall make it her Study to merit a Continuance of their Favours, by importing the newest and best Goods on as reasonable Advance, by their obedient Servant,

CATHARINE RAVENS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1772.

WHEREAS my Apprentice *Charles Hazelwood* has eloped from me since Christmas last, and is not yet returned, I do hereby offer a Reward of TEN SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, to any Person that will bring him to me. I have great Reason to suspect his being with his Father, and forewarn all Persons from harbouring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute them to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

JONATHAN PRENTIS.

CAROLINE, *January* 15, 1772.

THE Bonds taken for the Sale of Colonel *Bernard Moore's* Negroes, being due the 25th of December, are lodged with the Subscriber to receive, and those indebted are desired to be prepared either to discharge them before the 5th of April (on which Day Sale will be made) or at the ensuing *April* General Court, where I shall attend for Order to collect the Money. No Indulgence will be given after that Time. 2 EDMUND PENDLETON.

Six Thousand three Hundred Acres of LAND *at* Frederick *Town, on* Thursday *the* 25th *of* May *next.*

BY Virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Province of *Maryland*, empowering the Executors of Colonel *Thomas Cresap* to grant unto Mr. *John Semple*, his Heirs or Assigns, for a certain Tract of Land called *Marryland*, in *Frederick* County, and Province aforesaid, containing six Thousand three Hundred Acres, we the Subscribers, Executors of the said *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of *Cresap Colvill* sufficient Deeds for the Land aforesaid, do hereby empower to dispose of the same, at the Time and Place above mentioned.

It is laid off in Lots, in the most advantageous Manner, that one of them will make one, two, or three good Plantations, as will appear by the Plats, a Copy of which may be had at the Coffee-houses in *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Houses of Messieurs *Johnston* at *Dumfries*, *Adam Stewart* at *George* Town, and *Charles Beatty* at *Frederick* Town, who will direct those desirous of seeing the Land to a Person acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premises, who will show them the same; but as we intend to attend on the Land ourselves, a few Days before the Sale, in Order to run the Lines, those inclinable to purchase will have an Opportunity of viewing it by our attending from *Monday* the 25th of *May* till the 28th, being the Day of Sale.

This Land is very suitable for Planting or Farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and is of good Soil. It lies along the Banks of *Potowmack* River, adjoining it a considerable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from thence to *Frederick* Town (a very flourishing, populous Place) running through it, from which Place it is only distant about nine Miles, from *George* Town the Seaport of the County, forty five Miles, and from *Baltimore* sixty five, at each of which Places a constant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Potowmack* River must be of considerable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immensely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done, without any great Difficulty, for a considerable Distance, there being at present a tolerable Navigation both below and above, it lying near the *Shenando* Falls, from whence, up to *Fort Cumberland*, a Hundred and ten Miles, Batteaus now frequently pass, and downwards, to the *Seneca* Falls, twenty five Miles, which is within twenty Miles of *George* Town.

It will be sold in separate Lots, or altogether, for Sterling or current Money, as may best suit the Purchasers; one Third to be paid down on the Sale, another Third payable in twelve Months, and the other in two Years, on giving Bond and Security, with Interest till paid. A most undoubted Title will be made the Purchasers.

ADAM STEWART.
27 THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1772.

WHEREAS my Wife *Anne* and myself cannot agree in the Management of our Affairs, these are therefore to forewarn all Persons from giving her Credit on my Account, as I will not pay any of her Contractions after the Date hereof. The Debtors to the Estate of *Matthew Ashby*, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment, that I may be enabled to pay the Creditors, who are desired to bring in their Accounts against the said Estate.

GEORGE JONES.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the* 25*th of* February, *at* ROCKY RIDGE,

SIXTEEN likely SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; for which Credit will be allowed the Purchasers until the 10th of *June* ensuing, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Subscriber. At the same Time will be sold four other SLAVES, for ready Money.

LITTLEBURY QUEE.

POETS CORNER.

The CHARACTER of LENTULUS. *From the* PURSUITS *of* HAPPINESS.

CEASE then to chase the Meteor as it flies,
Be humbly happy, and be humbly wise;
To know what Nature meant, what Heaven allow'd,
Too great for View, too little to be proud,
With Mirth to cheer, with Temper ne'er forgot,
This may be ours, 'twas LENTULUS's Lot,
Born in that middle State which gives to know
What Greatness is, what Greatness can't bestow;
With moderate Wishes, but no Cares that vex;
With Knowledge just to guide, but not perplex;
That ne'er at Truth's plain Dictates took Offence;
That ne'er in Subtilty was fell to Sense;
With Taste that knew the pleasing Path to strike,
Without the nice Discernment of Dislike;
Warm from his Heart though Virtue's Zeal arose,
Compassion check'd the Flame, and spar'd her Foes,
With pious Awe her jealous Sense suppress'd,
And took the worst of Seemings at the best;
Even for the worst a Brother's Yearnings kept,
And where his Faith condemn'd his Nature wept.
Free from her grossest Good, her direst Harm,
He fled from Fortune to an humble Farm;
There found the Crowd his Virtue ne'er approv'd,
There found her better Foe his Virtue lov'd.
Oft let me oft the Mutual Scene recall
(While proud Alcander's plumy Visions fall)
Our Hours, severe Autumn's yellow Bounty stor'd,
The Rustic Festival o'er his festive Board!
Each Rustic Sport, which modest Nature grac'd,
Each simple Art, and call'd it Taste;
Which never Pain, no fancy Lackies frown'd,
But Joy Children to the Cherubs round!
Then, on the welcome Couch, the Wife, the Child,
The Friend, the Husband, and the Father smil'd;
Then, mutely pensive, o'er the temperate Bowl,
Then rose the Wish that gave to his spotless Soul
And every good Nature can't where Kindness lies,
Then was the Life, a Life his Death embalm'd
Then gave the Sober to Fate, the Man to Rest,
Then left the World to Envy, him to Fame.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 23, 1772.

THE Gentlemen who formerly favoured me with their Company, as Lodgers, are hereby notified of my Removal to the House lately occupied by Mr. *George Davenport*, below the Capitol, where they may depend on the best Treatment from

Their very humble Servant,

JOSEPH KIDD.

ON the 24th of *December* last I purchased a Slave of Mr. *John Brown*, in *Williamsburg*, for fifty five Pounds ten Shillings, and gave him my Bond, with Mr. *Nicholas Meade* Security, payable the 10th of *June* next; but as I find myself deceived in the Purchase of the said Slave, I am determined not to pay it, and hereby forewarn any Person from taking an Assignment thereof.

JAMES DONALD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 23, 1772.

PRIVATE LODGINGS may be had for seven or eight Gentlemen, during the Assembly, at the Coffeehouse, near the Capitol.

CUMBERLAND, *January* 10, 1772.

I HAVE for Sale about fifteen Hundred Acres of LAND on *Dan* River, and three very fine PLANTATIONS in *Cumberland* County, one of which is the Plantation whereon I now live, on which is a very good Dwellinghouse and all convenient Outhouses, a well accustomed Grist Mill on a constant Stream, a Peach Orchard of eight or ten Thousand Peach Trees, a fine Apple Orchard, and every other Kind of Fruit. For Terms inquire of

4 JOHN MAYO.

A DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, almost new, with a Velvet Cape, was taken out of Mrs. *Davis*'s, in *Williamsburg*, on *Saturday* the 30th of *October* last, and wore, it is imagined, by some Gentleman, to his Lodgings (the Night being rainy) where he left it. It will be taken kind of any Person who has got it to send it to Mrs. *Davis*, or to the Post Office.

To be SOLD *cheap, for ready Money,*

A WELL built SCHOONER, about twelve Months off the Stocks, Burthen about two Thousand eight Hundred Bushels. For Terms apply to *John Hook*, at *Cobbs Point*.

NORTHAMPTON, *January* 13, 1772.

RUN away, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, a Negro Fellow named JACK, about twenty Years of Age, *Virginia* born, black, and fine made, and about five Feet seven or eight Inches high. I am afraid a certain *Peter Godfrey*, formerly a Skipper from this Shore, but lately hired on Board a Man of War Tender, may have carried him to the Western Shore; the following are my Reasons for suspecting him: My Slaves inform me he has been endeavouring to persuade them to go with him, and he will keep them; that the said Fellow went off with him; that he requested them to advise him how to rob me, and even told them he would quite away with me if they should be detected. Add to this, that on my detecting him in a Manner where he was about to defraud me, he vowed he was determined to have Satisfaction. As I have these Reasons to suspect him, and lost another Negro Fellow some Time ago, whom I imagine he has also kidnapped away, I do hereby caution the Publick to be aware of buying any Slaves of this Man; and I do hereby promise to repay the Purchase Money to any Person who shall convict him of selling this, or any other Slave he may have carried away clandestinely. I will give TEN POUNDS Reward for apprehending JACK, and the like Sum for the other, whose Name is JACOB, or upon their being secured in such a Manner as to enable me to get them again. And I do also promise to pay a Reward of FIFTY PISTOLES if the Fellow is convicted of stealing either of them.

TF JOHN STRATTON.

RUN away from one of my Flats, when at the Falls of *James* River, about the 20th of this Instant [illegible] a Negroe born Negro Man named SCIPIO, about thirty Years of Age, five Feet high, stoops very much, is knock-kneed, has remarkable long Feet, and speaks plain, but deceitful. He was once the Property of Mr. *Archibald Cary*, sometimes of *Ampthill* in this County, where I suspect he now is, as he was taken up near that Place last Fall. He carried with him a Bearskin Jacket pretty much worn, Oznaburg Shirt and Trousers, a Pair of Jean Jacket, and a Pair of dressed Sheepskin Breeches, such as are usually worn in Boats. Whoever brings him to me, at *Warwick*, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, or TWENTY SHILLINGS if secured in any Jail in this Colony, so that I may get him again.

6 SIMON FRASER.

GOOCHLAND, *January* 13, 1772.

RUN away from the Subscriber, some Time ago, a likely Negro Man named SUBA, talks but indifferent *English*, and squints pretty much. He ran away twice before, was once apprehended at *Hobb's Hole*, and another Time at *Essex* Courthouse, and is most likely either to be in that Part of the Country or lurking about *Mauny Warbottle*, in his own Sloop there with Mr. *Archibald Ryles*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for taking him up, and SIXPENCE a Mile for conveying him to me from the Place where he may be apprehended; and in Case it should be inconvenient to bring him to me, I will give the above Reward for securing him in the Jail of any County where he is taken.

TF JOHN BOLLING.

TAKEN up, in *York* County, a sorrel HORSE about four Feet five or six Inches high, with a Blaze in his Face, three white Feet, a roached Mane and Bob Tail, without any perceivable Brand. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds.

CHARLES MILES.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black MARE about eight Years old, four Feet three Inches high, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, a white Streak on her Back about three Inches long, branded on the off Buttock [illegible] in a Piece, and on the off Shoulder [illegible] with a Stroke across them resembling a Flesh-hook. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds.

4 JOHN PARRISH.

RICHMOND Town, *January* 8, 1772.

I INTEND for *Britain* next Summer, and request all those that have open Accounts on my Books to settle and pay them off, that I may be enabled to settle all my Affairs before the 1st of *April*. My Possessions in *Richmond* are for Sale; the Conveniencies, the Goodness of the Houses, Gardens, and Land, with a Variety of the finest Fruit Trees, are so well known that they need no farther Description. There is likewise about eight Acres of Land adjoining *Rocket*'s Landing, where, with little Trouble, Landings and Wharfs may be made for Vessels to load and unload at all Times, without waiting a Moment, and entirely out of the Way of Freshes. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms, and view the Premises, by applying to the Subscriber.—Likewise a large Assortment of MEDICINES, SHOP UTENSILS of all Kinds, to be sold very reasonably. 4 ROBERT BROWN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Northampton*, about the 27th of *November* last, a Negro Fellow named JACOB, about twenty four Years of Age, middle sized, very black, and smooth faced, with little or no Beard, has a Stoppage in his Speech, and if strictly examined, or suddenly asked a Question, cannot directly give an Answer. He is supposed to be carried across the Bay by a certain Person who frequently passes and repasses from the eastern Shore to *Norfolk* and *Portsmouth*. Whoever secures him so that he may be restored to me shall have FIVE POUNDS for his Trouble, and all reasonable Expences allowed, if he is taken on the western Shore. I will give TWENTY PISTOLES on Conviction of the Person who took him away.

8 JOHN STRATTON.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November* 18, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Isle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a fine, clean made, talkative, artful, and very fancy Fellow. Also a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, well made, very smooth tongued, and has been five Years accustomed to the House. They worked in the *Dismal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Washington*, and carried with them several different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the said Negroes to me, or secures them so that I may get them, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.

TF NATHANIEL BURWELL.

THE Subscriber has for Sale about seven Thousand Acres of LAND, four Thousand of which lie in the County of *Buckingham*, known by the Name of the *Buckingham* Tract, and is all very valuable high Land; the other Tract, which lies on both Sides of *Willis's* Creek, in the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Cumberland*, contains upwards of four Hundred Acres of exceeding rich low Ground, and very good high Land, with Tobacco Houses, and others, sufficient for twenty Hands. It will be sold in Lots, or altogether, as may be agreed on, and will be shown by Mr. *Gary Harrison*, at the Fork of *Willis's* Creek. For Terms apply to

8 ARCHIBALD CARY.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street*, *near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Boilers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kettles, all Sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wash Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Brass Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harness, Fenders, Andirons, Candlesticks, Cocks, &c. at the most reasonable Rates. Also tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Brass Kitchen Work, and gives the best Prices for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, or Lead. Tf

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.

N. B. *He deals for Cash, or Country Produce.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 18, 1771.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the College, unless more Care and Exactness be used in the Collection of them, cannot continue equal to the Expences; and whereas a considerable Amount is due to the College, which arises from small Sums only to be paid by each individual Debtor, all Persons concerned are therefore desired to take Notice of the following Regulations, passed at a late Meeting of the President and Masters:

If any Person who owes Money to the College on Bond does not either pay off all the Interest, that is or shall be due, on or before the 10th of *May* next, or in the mean Time give a new Bond, with approved Security, for the whole Debt, both Principal and Interest, his Bond shall be put into a Lawyer's Hand on the said 10th of *May*, with Orders to bring Suit, and obtain Satisfaction for it as speedily as the Forms of Law will permit. If, after the said 10th of *May*, the Interest due on any Bond be not regularly paid, at the Expiration of each Year, the Bond shall be put in Suit without further Notice or Delay.

A salutary Order of the Visitors and Governors, directing every Boarder on his Admission into the College to pay for his Board a Sum to be annexed and rendered customary, if the like Sum be not paid per Week by every Boarder at the End of each Half Year. All Stewards, who are in Arrears for Board, are required to discharge them by the said 10th of *May*. Or Failure, the Boarder shall be struck from the College Roll, the Accounts against him be discharged, as recovered by Suit. And on the 20th of *May* next, if Payment for Board in Advance, as above mentioned, be neglected, the Boarder shall not be suffered to remain in the College for more than one Month after that Day; but shall, by that Time, be sent away with his Accounts, and shall not be received again till it be discharged.

All Surveyors who have not settled with the Burfar of the College, for all their publick and private Surveys since the General Survey, are required to settle with him before the 10th of *May* next, under the Penalty of being superseded, and having their Fees fined. If any of this Surveyors there be any from whom Nothing is due from them to the College is demanded of them, under the same Penalty, to transmit to the Burfar attested Declarations of them being Nothing due from them to the College. And, after the 10th of *May* next, if any Surveyor shall omit sending in attested Accounts or Declarations (as above specified) annually, he shall be superseded, and have his Fees fined.

That the Advertisement may not be treated with that Contempt which several Notices of the like Kind have met with, and that no Body may hereafter plead Want of due Information concerning the Premises, this Advertisement is to be printed weekly in the Gazette until the 10th of May next ensuing. By Order of the President and Masters.

ROBERT MILLER, Burfar.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Petersburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Business; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and small Rooms for the Entertainment of Guests. Any Person inclinable for the Business of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.

TF THOMAS EGERTON.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing five Hundred and forty three Acres, on *Rattersnake*, in *Amelia* County, formerly belonging to Mr. *Samuel Cobbs*, of *Blandford*. The Land is good, and there are valuable Improvements on it. Also to be let or sold, two LOTS in the Town of *Blandford*, on *Appomattox* River, at present in the Occupation of Mr. *Patrick Ramsay*, with a Storehouse, and every other necessary Building for a Merchant in considerable Business.——For Terms apply to

PETERSBURG, *November* 20. TF JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *altogether, or in Lots*,

ABOUT two Thousand seven Hundred Acres of good LOW GROUNDS on both Sides of *Rappa* River, and two Hundred Acres of HIGH LAND two Miles distant, lying in the Counties of *Essex* and *Berkley*, twenty five Miles below the Town of *Hobbes's Hole*, *North Carolina*. There are about six Hundred Acres of the Land cleared, with an Apple Orchard, a good Dwellinghouse, Dairy, Smokehouse, Negro Quarters, &c. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in *Prince George*.

TF RICHARD KIDDER MEADE.

N. B. There is a good FISHERY on the said Land.

For SALE,

THE LAND whereon I live, in *Middlesex*, containing about two Thousand two Hundred Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with Orchards and Buildings equal to any in the Colony; also thirteen Hundred Acres on the River *Piankatank*, in the County of *Glocester*, with a Mill, and good Orchards. The Stocks, which are very large, may be had with the Lands. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to

TF AUGUSTINE SMITH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Lancaster*, on the 24th of *December* last, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for some Time past, and went by the Name of *William Mayo*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hostler and Gardener; and what may date him sooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk, very much hurried and saucy. Whoever will secure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence so that I may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me FIFTEEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

TF JOHN WORMELEY.

PORTSMOUTH, *January* 1, 1772.

WENT away from *Portsmouth*, one *Peter* [illegible], with a dark Complexion, pitted a little with the Small Pox, about twenty eight Years of Age, about five Feet [illegible] Inches high, has followed the Water ever since he was a Boy, [illegible] a Boat about twenty Feet Keel, eight Feet wide, three Feet [illegible] in the Hold, decked with Juniper Plank, a white Pine Mast, Sail Cotton, and two small red Streaks between the black Strakes, with all her Sides and Rigging, and is supposed to be gone to *North Carolina*. Whoever brings the Boat, and the said Negroe, to me, in *Portsmouth*, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MAXIMILIAN GRIMES.

PETERSBURG, *January* 4, 1772.

STOLEN out of my Stable, by a Negro, on Friday the 27th of *December*, a bright sorrel HORSE, five or six Years old, about fourteen Hands and an Inch high, with a blaze Face, a hanging Mane, short Switch Tail, and white Feet. TWENY SHILLINGS will be paid on the Delivery of the Horse to me, in *Petersburg*, and on Conviction of the Thief FIVE POUNDS.

TF DAVID BLACK.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a small bay MARE about four Feet five or six Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with an S over a W, has a long Tail and Mane, some Saddle Spots, and some gray Hairs on her fore Feet.

1 RICHARD D. HINES.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.